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By ELEZER ALLEY JENKS, Portland, Maine.

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MR. JENKS, FOR THE GAZETTE.

THAT there should exist in this free and enlightened country the sentiments imputed to our Jacobins, so extremely hostile to all religion, and to every regular constituted Government, and so daringly bent on the propagation of revolutionary principles, has excited the wonder, and puzzled the understandings of our profoundest politicians. The publication of *Robison's Proofs of a Conspiracy*, in my opinion, removes every doubt. This author, deserv- ing of the patronage of every American, has traced this passion for innovation to its true source, and solemnly warned us of what unthinking mortals very little expect. I will endeavor, for the benefit of your readers, to trace in these proofs the present disorders of the world.

The nations of Europe have been infested for about a century past with a set of philosophers and reformers, who, under the mask of liberty and liberality of sentiment, have endeavored to subvert all government, and to annihilate all religion; and Voltaire, Helvetius, and Condorcet, are of this description. Whoever reads their works, tho' clothed in all the charms of wit and fancy, must be convinced of their tendency to this one point. The fatal *flamina* of revolution, which has filled the world with blood and tears, was generated by these men; and some of them lived to witness the success of their labors. They constantly held up to view a kind of Utopian felicity, distant, yet sure, whenever mankind could exempt themselves from the fetters of religion, and the impositions of legal restraints; and they adopted and regulated their conduct by this maxim, that the end justified the means necessary to accomplish it.—We will now explain this end and these means, and also hint at their origin.

ADAM WEISHAUPF, a professor in the University at Ingolstadt in Bavaria, about the year 1765, invented a plan, calculated, as he conceived, to destroy by a slow and subtle operation all the religions and governments in the world. His object was to free man from all restraints whatever, except that of his reason, and to reduce all nations to their primitive simplicity. For this purpose he gave his pernicious doctrine the name of *Masonry*—which was calculated to avoid suspicions, and to facilitate his designs. He therefore made his court to real masons— informed them that he was able to confer on them a great number of degrees (which by the bye were of his own invention) not as yet known among them. To each of these designs he attached dazzling symbols and rituals, calculated to captivate the fancy, and to create a desire for further knowledge in the art. Several of the first degrees were intended only to instill into the mind a peculiar mode of thinking, favorable to his plan; and by the time the candidate was introduced into the *Illuminati* degree, he was fitted for every evil work. Here the great design of WEISHAUPF was fully unfolded—and from a regular progress in the corruption of the heart, his pupils saw no cause to repent of their illumination. These lodges were formed and established over all Germany and France before the malignancy of their principles were discovered. The great founder of the order did not stop here. He procured men of his own principles to be placed over most of the seminaries of learning, so as to corrupt the morals of the rising generation. He promoted the establishment of female lodges, in which the same sentiments were inculcated, well knowing that the softer sex have an almost invincible control over the conduct of men. Printers and booksellers were seized with the *flamina*, and had a remarkable influence. Thus this inhuman projector of national distresses, deceived the true masons—and by this very deception eventually infected all Europe with revolutionary principles, and with an utter detestation of religion and morality—and transformed them into brutes and atheists!

Previously to the commencement of the French revolution, the lodges in France had received all the new fangled degrees of WEISHAUPF, except that of the *Illuminati*. The dawn of political troubles in that country, induced them to send a solemn deputation to the German lodges, and to request a consecration of this exalted degree in masonry. Deputies were sent from Germany to Paris to inaugurate their brethren into the secret mysteries of the *Illuminati*—which wholly consisted in political and religious disputes, and in plans to destroy the monarchy of France, and in the place of order and civil rule to substitute a legal system of atheism, plunder and rapine. The more fully to effect these purposes, each lodge in France deputed a committee to meet in the Hall of the Jacobin friars, to discuss political and religious subjects—to give a tone to the nation, and to influence the national convention, which had then begun to assume the character of a legislative and permanent body. Here then we have the origin of French Jacobins, and the principles by which they are governed. They are

the pupils of WEISHAUPF, and the professed advocates of Atheism, of robbery, plunder and murder!

One truth is yet to be told, but little known in this country, which is, that TALLEYRAND, the present minister of exterior relations, and the inveterate despoiler of American property and fame, was the second officer in these *Illuminated* lodges, and the principle spoke in the wheel of French politics. By his means, joined to the exertions of Orleans and Mirabeau, all the leaders in the national convention were initiated into this society—which gave a preponderance to every measure proposed in the public councils. Hence many of their decrees are clothed in the very language of WEISHAUPF. Witness the one against religion, by which all kind of homage to the Deity is denounced as a cheat, and forbidden—and atheism established as the creed of Frenchmen.

From the nature of these principles, and the effect they have had in accelerating the nations of Europe to the very apex of disorder and distress, we may easily discover the origin of Jacobins, and the opposition to executive measures in this country. I know that our Jacobins disclaim even the most distant relation to the French fraternizers, and affect to despise them—and I do not pretend to say, that there is any direct communication between them, except it be with the leaders of the two nations—who by plans formed in secret and under cover of night, imperceptibly direct all the movements in the great scheme of revolution. This scheme has already awakened the world to arms;—England, France, and America, have felt the effects of it—and Holland, Geneva, Switzerland, and the capital of Italy have fallen victims to it. These principles spread like a contagious sickness—we are secretly impelled to plot the destruction of all religion and government without knowing the cause;—and the Jacobins of this country are the faithful disciples of the European *Illuminati*. I turn with disgust from this horrid picture of human depravity, and pray to God for the restoration of peace.

NUMA.

Barlow's Infamous Letter!

Concluded from the last GAZETTE.

It is difficult for you to conceive to what a degree their sensibility was carried, on this subject, at the beginning of the revolution: it was clear that a sensibility of such force must be the foundation of the most extravagant affection; if properly nourished, it would have begot a confidence without bounds; if slighted, or answered with indifference, it must end in jealousy, uncontrolled by the rules of justice, and blind to the light of truth. And what was the conduct of your President? Thomas Jefferson was your ambassador in France where his superior talents and republican principles had rendered him exceedingly dear to all friends of liberty. It was well known here that his intention was to retain his place during the revolution. They wished it exceedingly, because both he and they were sensible that he would be able to render the most essential services to both countries, by remaining in Paris during a crisis of such momentous expectations: no one will deny that the occasion and the place called for the first diplomatic talents, and the purest republican virtue, that the United States could afford.— Jefferson went from Paris on a short leave of absence, with a fixed determination to return as soon as possible; but the President ordered it otherwise; and the French believed it was from a disapprobation of Jefferson's attachment to the cause of liberty in France. This opinion may have been two hastily formed, but they were confirmed in it, by the President's naming to the same place G. Morris, who for two winters past had filled Paris with invectives against every principle of liberty—who was previously detested by all the leaders of the revolution—who was known to be the broker, protector, and correspondent, of the most obnoxious emigrants. It is possible that Washington, in not suffering Jefferson to return, might have acted from other motives than those of enmity to the French revolution, though no other motives appear; but his naming Morris, was an insult that admits of no palliative: it is vain to say he was ignorant of the character that this name bore in Paris: he was a wide mouth bawler, and had been for two years the exag- gerating echo of all the abuse in all Burke's pamphlets and all the worst papers in London.

This scene was continued here, to the astonishment of all Europe, for three years. His business was to mislead the President with respect to what was going on in France, to insult the French nation, and as far as possible to betray them; for it was universally believed, & I have no doubt of the fact, that after the Austrian and English ambassadors retired from Paris, Morris acted a secret agent and spy for those two cabinets. A hasty word or action coming from an ambassador, though malicious in itself, is not always interpreted to be the language of the government that sent him; but a

series of ostentations abuse continued for three years becomes unequivocal. All Europe, leagued against liberty, considered America already in the coalition; and France would at that time have grouped you among her enemies, had it not been for several circumstances wholly adventitious or foreign to the conduct of your cabinet.

1. Some Americans in Paris, of character far more respectable than that of Morris, endeavored, and with a momentary success to convince the leaders here, that his conduct when known in America, must be disapproved.

2. France was in want of the trade and provision of the United States, both for her colonies and herself; it would therefore be inconvenient at that time to have them for enemies.

3. The conduct of Genet, a subject of so much triumph to your cabinet and that of St. James, was one of the causes that saved you from a war at that time. Genet had been sent by Brissot—Brissot was now fallen—it was for this reason the conduct of Genet was disapproved, and that of the American government passed over in silence, though a silence marked with resentment and contempt.

When, after every remonstrance & a formal demand from this government, your executive was pleased to remove Morris from his offensive situation in Paris; he emigrated, that is, he went and joined the emigrants in Germany, & has been ever since among the enemies of France. But this is not all—a letter from Washington to Morris,* dated the latter end of the year 1795, intercepted and now in the hands of the Directory, gives him a commission as a secret agent to the cabinet of London, to transact business so apparently hostile to the interest of France, that I am assured this letter has sharpened the edge of resentment here more than the whole of Jay's treaty. This and other circumstances have given full credit to the opinion here, that a journey which Morris took from London to Berlin, in the year 1796, was a mission on the part of the British government to engage the King of Prussia to rejoin the coalition against France. Another fact, tho' of less consequence, could not escape the animadversion of the French government. John Parish, American Consul at Hamburg, was employed by the English government as their agent for transmitting the subsidies and loans to the Emperor and the King of Prussia, for the war against France; and to freight and fit out vessels for the transporting troops to the West-Indies. It may be said that the American government were not answerable for a thing of this sort, of which they could have no knowledge; but this has not prevented the fact from being recognized among the proofs of an unfriendly disposition on your side; and certainly great allowance ought to be made for the jealousy of a nation goaded by all Europe, tormented by her own traitors, and standing alone in a cause in which the expected, at least, a friendly countenance from us, if not an active support. She looked upon the cause of liberty as our cause; and though she did not require us to take arms, she considered herself as fighting our battles in her own.

Much has been said on the subject of national gratitude, and to ascertain how much, or whether any, was due from us to France, for the part she took in the American war.— I will not add to the observations that have been made on this head; but it is clearly my opinion, that she has rendered us more solid service by establishing the principle of representative government in Europe, than by aiding us in America.

I shall say very little on the mission of Monroe, because I take it for granted, from what I have heard, that he has already told his own story in print. I will only say, that in the midst of all the difficulties created by the madness of his predecessor, the continued folly of your Executive, the unfortunate conclusion and ratification of the English treaty, he conducted himself in such a manner as to form by his single character a counterpoise to all the weight of resentment from this government; nobody doubts here, but that he would have continued to do so to the end of the war, if your cabinet had let him alone, and confined their blunders to their own continent. What must then have been the astonishment of all our friends, and the exultation of the court of London, to see him recalled in the most abrupt and censorious manner.

For the personal qualities of Gen. Pinckney, because they had little or nothing to do with his being refused here, as the successor of Monroe, I will excuse him for writing weak and idle letters, but I will not excuse your executive for printing them.† Being rejected as ambassador, he went to spend the winter in Holland; and all the world knows how many carriage wheels it cost him, to make these journeys thro'

* We have never before heard of any such letter, and believe none such ever existed—it is unquestionably one of the million of jacobinic lies invented with design to make our beloved Washington odious to his countrymen.

† We trust our Executive will try to get along without the great Mr. Barlow's excuse.

this frightful republican territory: Norwith- standing all these evils, both real and imaginary, there still remained one more—to the patience of this very impatient government, they knew that Washington was in the dotage of his natural life, and near the close of his political career; they indulged the hope that when he should be out of office, the American people would come to their senses, or, at least, they saw that the character of the new President would be a criterion by which the decided friendship or enmity of the United States to France would be clearly seen. The candidates were Adams and Jefferson; the one a reputed Royalist, and enemy to France; the other an eminent Republican, and a friend to the cause of liberty in all countries. The sentiments of these two men were known here; those of the people were not yet known, because it was supposed that the general idolatry for Washington had prevented them from being freely uttered; these were the reasons why the Directory determined to take no decided step in consequence of Monroe's recall, until the public voice should make between these two candidates. This accounts for the interest which the French seemed to take in the event of that election. Their wishing you to elect Jefferson, proves that they did not want to quarrel with you, and that they still hoped that the people of America were friends to liberty. The government here waited the event. This was an awful pause in the American affairs in Europe; and it is astonishing to me how you could fail to view it in that light in America, and to take the measure which the most moderate share of common sense, and the most palpable self-interests, pointed out.*

When the election of Adams was announced here, it produced the order of the 2d of March, which was meant to be little short of a declaration of war; but it was so far short of it as to leave room on your side to come forward with an additional protest of negotiation, if you wished to avoid that calamity.

The enmity of the old President towards France, was now considered as nationalized in America, and the government here was determined to fleece you of your property, to a sufficient degree to bring you to your feeling in the only nerve in which it was prefigured your sensibility lay, which was your pecuniary interests.

This uncompromising disposition of the Directory induced Mr. Adams to call an extraordinary meeting of Congress, and consequently to make a speech.

To a man who had the least pretensions to prudence, there was but two courses to be taken; one was to declare war, if he wished to ruin his country; the other was, if he wished to save it, to offer to negotiate, by sending some man or men that he knew would be agreeable to France; or, at least, not to play the bully, by forcing a man back who had just been driven out of Paris. True policy would have been to retrieve the mistake of Washington, by sending back Monroe. You cannot imagine the effect produced here by the name only of a known friend to liberty in America. A report prevailed here for a few days, that Madison was named to this mission; it almost disarmed the government of all resentment. Had the news proved true, and Madison arrived, the business would have been settled in 24 hours. But Adams, to attain his object, whatever it might be, found out a third course, which discovers more invention than I supposed him to possess. He formed a commission of three, to make the people of the United States believe that a negotiation was offered on their part; and then filled it up with names from which there could not be the least expectation of success. The first was a man who had just been refused, and could not be offered again without an insult; sending him back was undoubtedly intended as an insult, and it was so received: the second was a man whose elixir had been burnt in Virginia, for his violent defence of the British treaty, at least it was so reported and believed here; the third was a little snake weight man, appointed with the intention that he should have no influence; and yet, to prove to you the facility of this government, after all that had passed, I am able to assure you, from the best authority, that if Gerry had been sent alone, and not shackled with the other two, the Directory would have negotiated with him without any difficulty; at present the three have been here five months, without being received or rejected; and a new law is made, by which an additional number of neutral vessels will fall into the hands of the French.†

I should hardly gain credit with you were I to state on how small a pivot the fate of nations turn in Paris at this moment.

The speech of John Adams, at the opening of Congress in November, was waited for here with as much expectation as if peace or war depended upon it. It was hoped that after he had sent his commissioners, he would at least avoid the use of insulting language against the nation with whom he was pretending to treat. But when we found him borrowing the language

* We had the unbroken spirit of Independent Americans, and dared to act in conformity to it, the "diplomatic will" of France notwithstanding.